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It is impossible to say what, if any, of these measures will be taken up during the first week of the session. It is considered probable that none of them will receive as much attention as the Hawaiian question, which is not now before the Senate in any shape, but which is almost sure to be brought before it in some way before the close of the week. It is probable that a number of resolutions of inquiry will be introduced asking for all the papers in the case including the instructions to Minister Willis, and there will undoubtedly be a full discussion of the entire subject, if not during the present week later in the session. It is also likely that there will be some executive business during the week, as there will be several recess appointments to be confirmed. There will probably be very little of the "business" attempted to-morrow beyond the receipt of the President's message, and it is probable, judging from precedent, and because of the fact that several Senators will be absent that the Senate will adjourn on Thursday until Monday of next week.

## INTEREST CENTERS IN THE HOUSE.

Interest in the session will center at the House wing of the Capitol, where the new tariff bill is on the way. An enormous pressure for legislation of all kinds, public and private, beneficial and otherwise, will exist from the first day as soon as the decks can be cleared the tariff bill will have the right of way. The extraordinary session showed the purpose not only of eliminating the silver question, but

advancing the tariff problem four months on the road of solution. The Wilson bill will be introduced in the House the latter part of the week, probably Thursday. On that day the ten days allowed by the rule under which the tariff bill was filed during the recess, will expire. The McKinley bill was not reported to the House until April 15. If the Republicans attempt to prevent the reporting of the bill this week, on the ground that the ten days allowed by the rule should not be deemed to have begun until the Democrats of the committee furnish the estimates of the revenue to be derived from the bill, these estimates as yet not having been completed, they claim and probably will set up, in opposition to the order under which the Republicans were allowed the few days in which to make their report, was a recess order and its terms not having been complied with, the order fails at the opening of the regular session and the status quo is restored.

The estimates of the revenue to be derived from the tariff bill are completed and will be submitted to-morrow. They show that the deficit in the revenues on the basis of a governmental expenditure of \$250,000,000 a year will be raised to \$25,000,000, which must be raised from increased internal revenue taxes or an income tax. It is not probable that the tax on whisky will be increased more than 10 cents a gallon, which will increase the revenue from this source \$10,000,000. Although it was at one time last week practically decided in an informal way to impose a tax on the incomes of corporations and legacies, there has been a change of sentiment, and it is almost certain that a straight tax on individual income over \$5,000 will be recommended. Even if the Wilson bill is reported this week, it is not expected that the debate can begin until next week. The proceedings in the House this week cannot be accurately forecast. It is expected that the death of Representative O'Connell of Pennsylvania, the "father of the House," will be announced immediately after the opening of the session, and the adjournment of both houses will follow out of respect to his memory. It may be, however, that the announcement will be withheld until after the reception and reading of the President's message. If not, the message may be read on Tuesday. The McKinley tariff bill has the right of way as soon as the preliminaries are over. By the terms of the order adopted on this measure, it must be considered after the morning hour of each legislative day until disposed of. General Carlisle on this measure has been a vigorous and persistent during the extra session, and there is no reason to doubt that the fight will continue. The general belief is that it will hold the right of way until the tariff bill or something else of more importance appears. It may be that the Hawaiian affair will cut some figure in the proceedings during the week. A resolution calling for the papers in the case is almost sure to be introduced and it might come up in still better shape if the news from Honolulu, which is expected via Auckland on the 7th, should be of a sensational nature.

In addition to the many other matters which will crowd forward at the earliest possible moment for consideration, the committee of the banking and currency committee, has under consideration a bill to repeal the ten-per-cent tax on State bonds and to revise the national banking system. Mr. Blair, with a majority of the coinage committee at his back, may bring before the House a free-coinage bill, which he hopes that it will become a law but with the intention of placing Congress on record among the free-coinage advocates. It is recognized that a free-coinage measure cannot become a law as long as Cleveland is in the White House, unless they can command a two-thirds majority in each house, and this is admitted to be one of the questions. The bill making more stringent the naturalization laws, which was discussed three days during the extra session, is also pending, and is considered among the measures that will be taken up both houses. Although the extra session succeeded in getting the Chinese question out of the way, it is not likely that the Chinese do not intend to register now any more than before the extension of the law.

**Bermuda Onion Raisers Alarmed.**  
BERMUDA, Nov. 25.—The tariff question is greatly agitating the farmers all over the Bermudas, and many, in the belief that the mission of the delegates sent by the colonial government to secure a reduction on onions and potatoes would result favorably, planted large fields of both vegetables. The delegates have long returned, and as yet they cannot see any light on the subject. In fact, they are worse off than before. The farmer is in debt and relies on this product to help him out; instead, he is further in debt than before. He claims that this is caused by the high tariff. One of the largest onion growers on the islands says that he carefully read the tariff bill and that the most important fact to be presented was omitted, and as yet he cannot see any light on the subject. In fact, they are worse off than before. The farmer is in debt and relies on this product to help him out; instead, he is further in debt than before. He claims that this is caused by the high tariff. One of the largest onion growers on the islands says that he carefully read the tariff bill and that the most important fact to be presented was omitted, and as yet he cannot see any light on the subject. In fact, they are worse off than before. The farmer is in debt and relies on this product to help him out; instead, he is further in debt than before. He claims that this is caused by the high tariff.

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Interest in the session will center at the House wing of the Capitol, where the new tariff bill is on the way. An enormous pressure for legislation of all kinds, public and private, beneficial and otherwise, will exist from the first day as soon as the decks can be cleared the tariff bill will have the right of way. The extraordinary session showed the purpose not only of eliminating the silver question, but

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## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1893.

## WANTS TO TAX SUGAR

Cleveland and Carlisle Favor a Duty on the Raw Article.

Either Whisky or Sugar Must Contribute \$30,000,000 to the Revenues if the Wilson Bill Passes.

## CONGRESS CONVENES TO-DAY

President's Message to Be Read at Noon if No Hitch Occurs.

Measures Before the Senate and House—The Tariff Bill Likely to Be Presented This Week.

## Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Hoosier toppers, as well as Hoosier distillers and saloon men, will continue to croak elbows and hand out "the stuff" for some weeks yet without knowing whether there will be an increase of the tax upon "red eye." The majority membership of the ways and means committee have not decided, as was reported here to-night, against any increase of the whisky tax. They have simply decided not to pass upon the question at this time. Secretary Carlisle wanted a definite answer upon the question late yesterday afternoon so that he might promulgate his annual report, which he was holding back for a decision from the committee, and he was informed that the committee would permit the tariff bill to come before the House, and probably pass that body, without any internal revenue feature; that after action was had upon the tariff bill as it stands the committee would be better able to pass intelligently upon the whisky tax. The Indiana distillery representatives who were here have gone home.

The programme now is to report the income tax proposition as a separate measure, making private incomes, as well as legacies and corporations, pay a tax, and then, if the House does not put a duty on raw sugar, to report an increase of the whisky tax. It is now simply a question whether sugar or whisky shall contribute about \$30,000,000 a year more revenue than the bill as it stands and the income tax will provide. That much more is a necessity. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are determined that a cent a pound on raw sugar shall be levied for revenue purposes; but a decided majority of the committee is opposed to any sugar duty. If a duty is placed on raw sugar the proposition to extinguish the sugar bounty gradually will be abandoned and all of it abolished at once. It is not likely that the increase of the whisky tax will be determined on by the ways and means committee under two or three weeks. Whether a duty is levied on raw sugar depends upon the ability of the President and Secretary Carlisle to coerce the committee. The tariff bill will probably come before the House for action a week from to-morrow, and debate upon it will likely be limited to about two weeks.

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## CONGRESS TO-DAY.

## Forecast of Measures That Will Be Considered by Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The extra session disposed of all the preliminaries generally necessary at the opening of long sessions, consequently there will be none of the usual reasons why Congress may not begin business promptly after convening to-morrow. The committees of both the Senate and House, having been appointed at the beginning of the extra session, reported many bills which are now on the calendars of the two houses and in position to be considered when it shall be the pleasure of the members to take them up. There are between fifty and sixty bills and resolutions on the Senate calendar, so it can begin legislating immediately after the receipt of the President's message, if such course should be deemed desirable. A large majority of these bills are of minor importance and relate to private pensions and other claims against the government for small amounts. These will be disposed of with dispatch in a majority of instances when taken up. Many of the resolutions refer to the silver repeal bill, and with that measure out of the way, they will in all probability be dropped. There are, however, a few bills of general importance, such as Senator Hill's federal elections bill, the bill reported by Senator Voorhees to amend the circulating notes of national banks, Senator Morgan's concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to